To Clubs or Individuals, subscribing for five or more copies-Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance......\$3 00 Weekly

" __ " 1 50 Postmasters are requested to act as agents

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL." PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, unthe name of the WASHINGTON SENTI-

NEL.

In doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

Views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

States.

The Sentinet will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The Sentinel will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinel will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel power.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it.

onor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies, and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course the Sentinel will

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other countries, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy mus be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive; but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial des, is washed by the two great oceans of pendencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturin resources more vast—our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth, is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

destiny.

The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is verying. It must be liberal and magnanimous to wrong. It must be liberal and magnani the rights of others, and firm and immov insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to

insisting on its own. It must, it must, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends or democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush

we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de-To our future brethren of the press we extend

the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our

best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great p exciples upon which it came into power; and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the Sextingl. its friend and coadjutor.

Terms: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the

Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.
All communications should be post paid, and ad-

dressed to Beverly Tucker.

**Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

Copy of ours. BEVER! WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853. CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock wanted by PETER A. KELLER Opposite the Treasury.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

DAILY.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

Bardware, Tinmare, &c.

VOL. 1.

WASHINGTON STOVE MANUFACtory, S. E. corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st.—The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his many patrons and the public generally to his very large and carefully selected stock, comprising, in part, the following:

The Invincible Cook, Tubular Oven, for coal or wood which requires only to be seen to be appressed.

wood, which requires only to be seen to be appreciated. It is decidedly the very best operator and economizer out. References to some three hundred sold, within the last sixteen months, will e given. New World, a heavy and durable article, for

oal or wood.

Black Diamond, for bituminous or anthracite

Old Dominion, for wood.

Vernon Air-tight, for wood.

Baltimore Air-tight, for wood.

Blue Ridge, for wood or coal.

Delaware Cook, for wood or coal. Beisware Cook, for wood or coal.
Eachantress, for wood or coal.
Factotum, for wood or coal.
Victor Complete, for wood or coal.
Morning Star, for wood or coal.
Cook's Favorite, for wood. Kitchen Companion, for wood. Double Jog, or Ten-plate, for wood Boiler Top, or Nine-plate, for wood. RANGES:—

Invincible Range, Tubular Ovens, which, for onomy and operation, has not been surpassed. Beebe's Range. Water Backs, for ditto.

WOOD AIR-TIGHTS:-Home Air-tight, a new and beautiful patter ne Air-tight, two-story, close or open front.

Revere Air-tight. Baltimore Air-tight Troy Air-tight. Star Air-tight. Russia Iron Air-tight, cast top and bottom plates.

Latrobes, for heating two rooms.
Radiators, 10, 12, and 14-inch, fifty different pat Coal Base Radiators. Sliding-door Franklins, beautiful finish, coal or

PARLOR COAL STOVES:-

Open Franklins. Coal Franklins. Star Franklins.

Alleghany Coal Burner. Hot Air Parlor. Boston Parlor. Etna Radiator. Fire King Radiator, &c. DINING ROOM STOVES:-Cast Oven, cylinder base, for coal. Russia Iron Oven, cylinder base, for coal.

Russia Iron, Air-tight, for wood. Model Parlor Cook, for coal. Hot Air Parlor, for coal. CYLINDER AND CANNON STOVES:very great variety, such as— Jenny Lind, Flora, Harp Cannon. Ovates, Octagon Cannon, Bar Room. Irving Coal Burner. Coal Bases, 9, 10, 11, and 12-inch Hall Stoves,

ENAMELLED PARLOR GRATES:-A large assortment, from the very best North-na manufacturers, with circular and plain fenders, erman silver and plain polished bars, &c. Fire slabs, 18, 20, 22, and 24-inch, and Fire

Brick. Cylinder Brick, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16-inch. HOT-AIR FURNACES.
Chilson's patent Air-warming and ventilating
Furnaces, to which was awarded the World's
Fair Prize Medal, at London, 1851, besides gold

and silver medals, at London, 1891, besides gold and silver medals, first premiums, at the recent principal fairs in this country.

This furnace was invented by Gardner Chilson, esq., of Boston, and the final improvements patentesq., of Boston, and the final improvements patent-ed November 19th, 1850. There are four sizes, ompletely adapted for burning anthracite and

completely adapted for burning anthracite and bituminous coals or wood.

The following are some of the important im-provements attained by this invention: purity of air, free from the burnt air so common to red hot air, ree from the burnt air so common to red hot iron furnaces; powerful arrangement for generating heat; economy it. fael; great durability of furnace; not liable for repairs; perfect safety against setting buildings on fire in which they are located; may be set in low cellers, and are easily

Also, Portable Furnaces for stores and first floors

in dwellings. Japanned Registers, all sizes. Marbleized Iron Mantels and Mirror Stands, from he Salamander Marble Company, 813 Broadway New York, Silas C. Herring, esq., President, consisting of Egyptian, Brocatelle, Verd Antique, an Agate Imitations.

Coal Hods, all sizes.

Bright and Japanned Ware in great variety. Russia and American sheet iron work, such as Fire Boards, Piping, and Repairing, made up at

Tin Ware made to order.

Goods delivered free of charge.

I most respectfully solicit a call and an examination of my stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that it cannot be surpassed in

quality or cheapness in this District or vicinity. Southeast corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Y. NAYLOR, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron
and Stove Manufacturer, south side Pennlyania avenue near Third street, invites the of the most extensive assortment of the latest of the most extensive assortment of the latest and improved styles. They comprise Furnaces, Grates, and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, including the celebrated Kisterbock Cooking Stove, fancy Parlor and Hall Stoves for coal or wood, as also the Saratoga Radiator, adapted either for the parlor or hall, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.

Also, manufacturer and dealer in Tin, Copper, and Sheet, iron Ware, made of the best materials.

Also, manufacturer and dealer in Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware, made of the best materials and workmanship. An excellent assortment of Culinary articles always on hand.

Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c., executed by experienced workmen, and repairs neatly done.

Sole agent for Winston's Improved Patent Coffee Rester.

Sep 24-3meod (Intelligencer) (m)

G ENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING Store.—The subscriber desires to call the at-tention of housekeepers and others to his large and well selected stock of housekeeping articles, em bracing almost everthing deemed requisite in housekeeping, which he is determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased in any

the eastern cities. f the eastern cities.

His stock at present consists, in part of—
French and English China and Crockery Ware,
a dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets.

Cut and pressed Glassware.

Gilt and mahogany frame Mantel, Pier, and

Toilet Glasses. Toilet Glasses.

Bronzed iron Hat-racks, Standards, Andirons, Fenders, Candelabras, &c., Shovels and Tongs.

Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Hall Lamps.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors.

Waiters and Tea Trays, Cake Baskets.

Covered Dishes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks,

Stair Rods, Table Cutlery, Japanned Goods. Britannia Ware, block tin Tea and Coffee Urns. Chafing Dishes, Oyster Tureens. Dish Covers, Egg Boilers, &c.

Bohemian Glassware, iron framed Dressing Terra Cotta Ware, Door Mats, Baskets, Brushes, Woodware, Cooking Utensils, &c.
With a magnificent collection of Mantle and
Table Ornaments and Fancy Articles generally,
altogether forming the largest and cheapest assortment of House-Furnishing Goods ever offered

C. W. BOTELER, Sep 21-2ew6w

Miscellaneons.

DROSPECTUS OF MEYER'S UNIVERvolume of the Universum, the publisher makes his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness of the press, and the very liberal patronage which the public have bestowed on the first. He is happy to say that the work has succeeded beyond his expectation, and that he accordingly feels him-self justified in bringing it out in an improved style. It will continue to enjoy the supervision of the same editor, who will be able to devote to it a reater degree of care, and every effort will be nade to give interest and value to each number that appears. The views presented in this volume will, if possible, be more various than in the last, and the descriptive articles more attentively adapted to the wants and taste of the public. Among other attractive plates which it will contain, are several of Central America, Australia

Among other attractive plates which it will contain, are several of Central America, Australia and China, countries just now among the most interesting of the globe.

In order to meet a wish expressed in many quarters, the Universum will henceforth be chiefly devoted to views in foreign lands, while the scenery and public edifices of this republic will form the subject of a separate work, conducted by the same editor, to be called The United States Illustrated, which will soon make its appearance in numbers, in a style of befitting elegance, but at a price within the means of all. For that work as well as for the Universum, the publisher hopes for a continuance of that public favor which he trusts more than ever to deserve.

The Universum will be published, as before, in twelve semi-monthly numbers, so that the second volume will be completed in December.

All subscribers to the work, whether they have paid in advance or not, will receive with the last number, as a Premium Plate, a splendid engraving representing an historical subject: The Maid of Saragossa, executed in a high style of art.

Terms: Single copies 25 cents per number, or \$3 per volume. General agent for Maryland, District of Columbia, and vicinity, Mr. John C. Gobright, No. 16, Asquith street, Baltimore, Md. The first volume of the Universum may be obtained at all booksellers, Neatly bound in cloth, at................\$3

Agent for Washington
JOE SHILLINGTON,
Odeon Building, cor. 41 st. and Penn. av.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for 1854. Twentieth volume. In issuing the prospectus of the Twentieth volume of the Southern Literary Messenger senger, the proprietors beg to assure the public that no exertions will be remitted on their part to maintain the high character of the work, and to challenge the patronage of all who value sterling literary merit. For nineteen years, the Messenger has endeavored to reflect faithfully the southern mind, while disdaining all narrow and sectional views, and has been alone among the monthly periodicals of America, in defence of the peculiar periodicals of America, in defence of the peculiar institutions in the southern States. To this office it will still be devoted, and will be prompt to repel assaults upon the south, whether they come under the specious garb of fiction, as in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or in the direct form of anti-slavery pamphlets. At this critical juncture, while our enemies are employing literature as their most po-tent weapon of attack, the southern people will surely not withhold their encouragement from a work whose aim it shall be to strike blows in their defence.

The Messenger will, as heretofore, present its

readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects.

And while the proprietors do not appeal to the public, on the score of a long list of contributors, they may refer with pride to the following names, as among those who are enlisted in behalf of the

as among those who are magazine:
Lieut. M. F. Maury,
Prof. H. A. Washington,
Geo. Frederick Holmes,
Wm. M. Burwell,
Rev. Sidney Dyer,
Rev. M. D. Hogs,
J. M. Legare,
J. A. Turner,
Mrs. Anna Peyre Dinnies,
Col. P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. A.
Miss Margaret Junkins,
Prof. J. T. L. Preston,
Prof. Geo. E. Dabney,
M. R. H. Garnett,
John B. Dabney,
Rev. C. R. Vaughan,
With a view to ensure a W. Gilmore Simms, Hon. Judge B. F. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Evans, Miss Susan Archer Talley,

With a view to ensure a larger circulation of the Messenger, the proprietors have made a reduction in the price of subscription, which is now only hree dollars per annum, in advance, or four dollars if not paid before the 1st of July in any year.

Clubs—Remitting us fifteen dollars in one letter

CLUIS—Remitting us fifteen dollars in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

The editorial and critical department of the Messenger will continue, as heretofore, under the charge of John R. Thompson, esq., and will embrace copious notes on current literature and reviews of all American or foreign works of general interest and value. The editor's opinions will be always fearlessly and honestly avowed.

The business department is conducted by the

The business department is conducted by the ndersigned, to whom all communications of a MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscri-ber lately, and for a number of years past, a Clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to he public as Attorney and Agent for prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Depart ments. Having access to the largest collection of vidence of Revolutionary service, particularly of officers of the Staff Department, to be found in the hands of any private individual, he feels confident it will enable him to render satisfactory and valuable service to those who may employ him to es-tablish claims which have long remained suspendd for want of proof and proper attention. Those engaging his services will be constantly kept advised of the progress of their claims.

All communications to be post paid.

He is permitted to refer to—

He is permitted to refer to—
Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Corps of Top. Engineers.
John Wilson, esq., Com. of the Gen. Land Office.
J. L. Edwards, esq., Late Com. of Pensions.
J. G. Berret, esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C.
Maj. J. H. Eaton, Late Secretary of War.

Iaj. J. H. Eaton, Law Severley Tucker, Washington.
ORRIS S. PAINE.

A CARD. To the Building community of Washington and its vicihity.—FREDERICK E. GEIGER, Master Builder and Architect, respectfully thanks his friends and the public generally for past favors, and hopes to be favored with their continuance, as he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business at the shortest notice, and on

the most reasonable terms. He will also make Plans, Specifications, and su-perintend any kind of work that may be entrusted o his care. Place of business and residence on G street, etween 6th and 7th streets.

DANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 11th street, just above Pennsylvania avenue.— The undersigned begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, and the ladies in particular, that he has just opened a new store for the manufacture and sale of Millinery of every description, together with a full assortment of Fancy Goods.

The Millinery branch will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Shedd, assisted by one of the first milliners of the day, who will be in readiness to receive all orders for Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses &c. and execute such orders in the Head-dresses, &c., and execute such orders in the

reatest manner.

The undersigned will, in the course of three or our weeks, be able to exhibit a full assortment of Fall and Winter Style of Millinery Goods, and with strict attention to business, will not only merit, but receive a share of the patronage of the public of Washington.
Sep 21—1t WILLIAM P. SHEDD.

Agencies and Law Offics. Miscellaneous.

LAW NOTICE.—SIDNEY S. BAXTER,
moved to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the
United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business confided to him. fided to him.

Office in Morrison's new building on 4 street, east of Pennsylvania avenue.

REFERENCES. Hon. J. J. Allen. Hon. Wm. Daniel, Hon. Richard Moncure, Hon. G. B. Samuels, Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals or riginia.

To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia.

To the senators and members of Congress from Sep 21-1yeod. (m)

GENERAL AGENCY, Washington City, D. C.—The subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of claims before Conj gress or any of the Departments of the Govern-ment. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent at the Indian Department, with a general knowl-edge of the mode of transacting business in the offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this

character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance, in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Government.

Withers & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER. N. B. References of the most satisfactory character will be given to correspondents in whatever

TO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars.—The undersigned having established a permane: t General Agency at the seat of Govern-ment, for the prosecution of claims against the Unit of States, continues to give his usual prompt atter tion to all business entrusted to his care.

All e success he has achieved in bringing about

a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hands, justifies him in believing that he will be equally fortunate in behalf of his clients for the future. Suspended Pension and Bounty Land cases meet with special attention, and in no case will a fee be charged, unless the claim be allowed and paid by the Government. There are many representatives of deceased

Naval Officers who have claims that can be established by applying to the subscriber.
ROBERT H. GALLAGHER,

References, (if necessary.) Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C.; John S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jackson Morton, United States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans; Wright & Williams, Bankers, Erie, Pennyslvania; Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bureoyne & Plume, Bankers, New York; Ellis & Morton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Brothers, Cincinnation, Charles, Control of Co ton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Bro ther & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—I have facilities for establishing service a Wayne's War, by which all entitled to Bounty Land, or Pension can secure the same. The dif-ficulty heretofore in establishing the service re-ferred to has grown out of the fact that the Department itself has no rolls of Wayne's War.

R. H. G. Washington

GENERAL AGENCY.—Taylor & Collins will prosecute claims of every description will prosecute claims of every description or Congress. Procure pensions, bounty lands extra pay, and arrearages of pay. They will at-tend to the buying and selling of real estate, the renting of houses, and a general collecting busi-They will also furnish parties at a distance with given.

such information as they may desire from the seat of government.
Charges will be moderate. REFERENCES:
Hon. Jefferson Davis. Secretary of War.
Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.
Nicholas Callan, President Board Common

General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law.

James H. Caustin. W. C. Riddell, State Department. Office on F street, immediately opposite Winder's Building, Washington, D. C. Sep 28—6mod&w.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, members of the Royal College of Surgeous, late of Islington, London, have taken up their residence in Washington, for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE CHEST; comprising affections of the Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and diseases of he Heart, to which branch of their profession they have for many years given their exclusive attention. The peculiarity of the treatment em-ployed by Drs. H., is that the remedies employed are administered by Inhalation, in the form of Residence and office, 12th street, between G

and H streets. (m)

Sep 21-1y

A Claimants.-FRANCIS A. DICKINS coninues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands. claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether the property half-are the computation. ether

vices, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public of-fifees which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depend ng upon the amount of the claim and the extent

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who ave been in Congress within the last few years. r who have occupied any public attention at His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid. Sep 25-1yd Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently draughtsman of public lands to the House of Representatives, ttached to the General Land Office, and formerly engaged upon Northern railroads, offers his ser Draughts of maps, and plans of every descrip tion prepared of railroads, public lands, and models of patents, and forwarded to any part of the Union, with any information pertaining to the above matters.

Address: J. H. ADAMS, Jr.

Office 15th street, 4 doors north of F. (m) 3t GEO. T. MASSEY & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, GENERAL CLAIM And Insurance Agents. attend to the negotiating of loans and the agency business generally.

Opposite the Post Office, Washington city.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, in a genteel, quiet family, can be obtained on F street, equi-distant from the Treasury and Patent Office, on application at this office.

Sep. 5—2awif1m

DRS. E. H. & J. A. CARMICHAEL have this day associated themselves in the practice of medicine. Their office is on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between 12th and 13th streets. Sep 29-1md

A. WATSON, Marble and Brown Stone
Yard, Massachusetts avenue, between 4th
and 5th streets, Washington city, D. C. Marble
Mantles and Monuments, Tomb and Head-stones,
kept constantly on hand. All building work furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices,
Oct 5—1m (m)

Thomas Brown, J. D. Winter, OF VIRGINIA.

OHE UNDERSIGNED offer their services to prosecute claims of every description be-fore Congress and the different departments of the Office on 14th street, opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29—tf BROWN & WINTER.

NO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS. Medium, demy, and flat-cap papers, for sale COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,

11th st., six doors north of Penn. avenue. Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176, Pearl street, New York. N. B.—Orders received for book-binders' mate-Oct. 11-tf.

BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOUR-shelves, or made to order by COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., 11th st., six doors north of Penn. avenue, Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176, Oct. 11—tf. (m) Pearl street, New York. ETTER AND FOOLSCAP PAPERS,

ruled and plain, from \$1,25 to \$7,50 per ream r sale by COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., r sale by COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
11th st., six doors north of Penn. avenue,
Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176,
Oct. 11—tf. (m) Pearl street, New York.

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GAS FIXTURES.—The subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving from the celehand, and is daily receiving from the celebrated factory of Cornelius, Parker & Co., Philadelphia, a large and handsome collection of chan-deliers, brackets, pendants, &c., embracing all their new patterns, which he will dispose of at the manufacturer's retail prices. Those in want of gas fixtures will find it to their interest to call and examine patterns and prices before purchasing. C. W. BOTELER,

Sep 24-eod2m.

BRANCH OF STATIONERS HALL. Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York. COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Importers of of foreign and dealers in domestic stationery, for now offering one of the largest and best se-ected stocks to the trade that can be found in this

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The subscriber begs leave to inform his riends and the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mantles, comprising Sienna, Brockedelia, Spanish, Egyptian vein, Italian, and black marble, richly carved and plain, of the best quality, newest style, and superior finish, which he offers for sale low for cash. Also, Marble Monunents, Tombs, and Headstone Slabs; Eastern Marble for window sills, lintels, steps, and plat-forms; Marble tile, counter and table tops; soapstone, calcined plaster, \$2 75 per barrel.

Also on hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown
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building purposes. He invites the attention of
builders and others to his stock, and will endeavor

o give satisfaction to all who may favor him with WM. RUTHERFORD. On E st., bet. 12th and 13th. Oct. 9-6m.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.-THE undersigned will open rooms on the 1st undersigned will open rooms on the 1st of December, for the purpose of examining Medical students in the District of Columbia. We propose to devote ourselves, at convenient nours, to daily examinations of students, especially in reference to the usual courses of Lectures delivered in the city of Washington.

The examinations will embrace, in their scope, Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of women and children, Physiology, Materia Medica, Prin-ciples and Practice of Medicine, Microscopical Anatomy, Chemistry, and the more important parts of medical jurisprudence.

The course, being confined solely to examinations will continue to the course. ons, will continue daily, and will close the latter

Suitable illustrations, by means of preparation pecimens, instruments, etc., will be affor ing the course, WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, M. D.,

Demonstrator of Anatomy in the National Medical College. ALEXANDER J. SEMMES, M. D., Physician to the United States Jail. For tickets apply to Dr. Wm. H. Saunders, corner of 44 street and Louisiana avenue, opposite the City Hall, or to Dr. A. J. Semmes, east side of street, between Pennsylvania and Missour Washington, Oct. 2, 1853-2awtD1

Washington Sentinel.

[From the San Francisco Herald of September 5.] Particulars of Lieut. Beale's Trip.

We rejoice to appounce the safe arrival of Lieutenant BEALE and his party, after a most ventful and adventurous trip across the continent. They reached Los Angeles on the 22d of August, in fine health and spirits, without having met with any irreparable loss. They made the trip across, from Westport, in Missouri, o Los Angeles, in the remarkably short time of forty-nine traveling days, a large portion of the way through a country never before exblored, and without a guide. The account of he superintendent's adventures will be found highly interesting. His conduct of so perilous an expedition furnishes another proof of his daring spirit, his great powers of endurance, and his admirable tact in managing the wild Indians. The government probably could not have picked out of the whole Union a man more thoroughly fitted for the post of Superintendent of Indian

Affairs than Mr, Beale.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following interesting account of Lieut. BEALE's adventurous trip:

Los Angeles, August 31, 1853.

EDWARD F. Beale, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, reached this city on the 22d instant, via the Cajou Pass. His arrival has been anxiously expected, and not only on account of this, but because his route has been through a section of country hitherto very little known, I have taken some pains to

obtain information concerning his trip.

Mr. Beale left Westport, on the frontier of Missouri, May 17th, with a party of fifteen men, (including Messrs. Riggs and Rodgers, of Washngton, D. C., gentlemen who were traveling for health and recreation.) Having crossed the Arkansas, the expedition followed up the Hu-erfano to its source, and crossed the Rocky Mountains by the Sangre de Cristo Pass, enter-ing the valley of the Del Norte, and reaching Fort Massachusetts in twenty days from Westport, traveling without guide, and most of the listance by compass. The actual traveling time etween Westport and Fort Massachusetts was seventeen days; but a delay of three days oc-curred at Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas, in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Leroux, who was expected to accompany the expedition in the capacity of guide. Mr. Leroux was too ill to proceed, and was left at Fort Atkinson in charge of the physician attached to that post. At Fort Massachusetts a further delay of ten

lays was occasioned by the endeavors to obtain guide. At the end of that period one was obtained, but, as his knowledge of the country extended only to ten days' travel from the fort, his services did not promise to be of any great avail. Crossing the mountains at the Coucha-tope Pass, Mr. Beale proceeded towards Grand river, fording several large streams, none of which are mapped. One of these streams, the Rio de la Laguna, was a perfect mountain tor-rent, and for some time baffled the superintendent in his efforts to cross the equipage. At last he bethought himself of the mode adopted by the Peruvians in crossing similar streams, and put it in operation. Attaching a string to a stone—the string being fastened to one still larger, and that to a substantial rope—the stone was thrown across the rapid, and the end of the rope drawn over and made fast to the butt of a tree. Mr. Beale then fastened the side, this end having an elevation of twenty-five or thirty feet. An iron ring was placed upon A all journals throughout the United States, the rope, and to this ring was attached the various articles which were to be transported across ous articles which were to be transported across the lowest rates. All papers kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information to the opposite side, and when relieved of its to the opposite side, and when relieved of its burden would be drawn back; and so on, back and forth, until everything was passed over. The expedition then proceeded to the Uncompagre, a tributary of Grand river, in crossing which one of the pack mules was drowned. This was the first animal lost. The country abounded in game, and they were never a day

without deer, elk, or antelope.

Mr. Beale and his party pushed on as far as
Grand river, which was found to be swollen by the melted snows from the mountains, and running with such rapidity that it could not be rafted. There was no resource left but to construct a canoe. Cutting down the largest cottonwood tree that could be found, the men set o work, and in three days the canoe was completed. In this the baggage was safely passed over the river, with the exception of one load. The fire-arms and provisions were reserved for he last trip of the canoe; and, unfortunately, when near its destination, in consequence of one of the men becoming frightened and attempting to jump out, the canoe was capsized, and ts contents irretrievably lost. Here was a prelicament. They were in the heart of the Indian country. Half the men were on one side of the river and half on the other; and all the firearms and provisions, excepting a small quantity of panola, were at the bottom of the river. Af ter deliberating some time, it was determined to send Mr. Heap and others of the party to Taos (the nearest settlement) for provisions and arms, Mr. Beale remaining near the river with the men. Messrs. Riggs and Rodgers accompanied Mr. Heap to New Mexico, and most probably returned to the United States. The superintendent soon found it necessary to remove from the river a short distance to the mountains, where the game was more abundant, and on the third day after Mr. Heap's departure about twenty Utahs came into camp. They were somewhat impudent at first, but Mr. Beale put on a bold face, and, knowing that he was wholly in their power, upon

their invitation accompanied them to their

lodges. These Indians were all well armed and

well mounted, and the valley iu which they

lived was found to be full of horses, undoubt-

edly stolen from California and New Mexico.

Having gained the friendship of these Indians, Mr. Beale lived with them upon the most amicable terms, hunting with them and sharing whatever game was obtained, until the return of Mr. Heap from Taos. In seventeen days after the accident at the river Mr. Heap returned, and the march of the expedition was resumed. Grand river was which must be set down as one of the shortest crossed, and here the Indians for the first time on record. These delays were not at all inciexhibited any evidences of hostility. A large band of Utahs, returning from a buffalo hunt, had encamped near the river, and their lodges | the whole distance, the expedition was without dotted the valley for a great distance. When the a guide. When the history of this expedition superintendent came up the Indians drew their bows and demanded powder, balls, and tobacco. valuable addition to the geography of North There were at least three hundred warriors, Beale told them that he had nothing to give them, and that although the Indians were strong enough to kill him and his party, yet as he was well armed a great many of the Indians would be killed in return. Many of the savages persisted in fighting, but, after a great deal of talk- in accordance with the recent act of Congress. tion was allowed to proceed on its way.

The Indians for several days hovered about, and guarding his animals vigilantly, Mr. Beale need not mention. You, yourself, kno met with no loss, and came on to the Avon- efficiency perhaps better than I do. J. A. L.

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karee river. This stream is not put down upon any map. It is a large, deep, and rapid river, too rapid to raft, and as wide as the Missouri at Kansas. Here a boat was made of bull hides. A hide boat, you must know, is the safest boat that can be made, and it is also very easily constructed. Two hides are fastened together at the ends, and then stretched over a willow frame shaped to the purpose required. While a wood-en boat would have a hole knocked through by the first stone it struck, a hide boat might bound upon the rocks for a long time without injury. A canoe is easily upset, but it is very difficult to upset one of these boats. The frame work being woven basket fashion, gives a stiffness to the boat and a symmetrical form, with the precise proportion desired. All the equipage was safely passed over the Avonkaree, and here Mr. Beale found a party of Mexicans in perfect despair as to how they should proceed. They had been waiting twenty-one days for the waters to subside. They dared not turn back, for in crossing Green river they had lost two of their men, and they could not go forward. Their prospect seemed gloomy enough, until the ap-pearance of Mr. Beale, who conveyed them across the river, and sent them on their way reoicing. The superintendent then proceeded to Green river, which was crossed manner as the Avonkaree, and with the same hides, which had been packed upon a mule.

The expedition then pushed on rapidly to Little Salt Lake, where is a flourishing Mormon settlement. Here the people were found to be in a state of great alarm. Walker, the Utah chief, had made war upon the Mormons, had killed several men, and driven off upwards of three hundred head of cattle. He had sent them word that the war was to continue four years, and that he was determined to capture all their horses and cattle. The Mormons had abandoned Paraguna, a beautiful little town, leaving their houses and grain fields in the valley near the lake, and had removed to Parawana, a larger settlement, about six miles dis-tant, in order to give it greater strength. Walker is a remarkable Indian. He is not a chief by hereditary right, but has risen to his present position as supreme chief of the Utahs solely by his own energies. He makes annual incursions into this country; and it is esti-mated that within the last four years he has

driven off not less than two thousand horses. Leaving the Mormon settlements, Mr. Beale passed through the Vegas Santa Clara, beautiful mountain meadows, covered with fine grass and containing numerous springs of excellent water, and came down the Santa Clara river to a village of Pah-Utahs. These Indians are the declared enemies of the white race, and Mr. Beale, knowing it was of no use to parley with them, marched boldly to the chief and demanded that he should guard his horses for the night. Strange as it may ap-pear the Indians took the superintendent's animals to good grass, watched them during the night, and returned them safely the next morning. I suspect this is the first instance wherein a Pah-Utah has neglected to steal a

horse when he had the opportunity.

From the Santa Clara to the Muddy river, every night the Pah-Utahs were hovering about, but they committed no depredations At the Muddy a great number of Indians had assembled, but not more than twelve were permitted to come into the camp at one time, the rest being kept at a respectful distance. One of these Indians—Pah-Utahs—said that he wanted to see more of the Americans, and begged Mr. Beale to take him along. Supintendent told him he could go on to California if he would travel on foot; and thereupon the Indian joined the expedition.

Leaving the Muddy river, Mr. Beale marched rapidly to the first jornada (day's march) over the desert. Upon the first jornada the parties started at three o'clock in the evening, and, having travelled as fast as they could, at seven clock the next morning reached the Vegas Eretana, a pretty meadow, with a fine stream of water. Two days more brought them to the second jornada, a stretch of sandy desert, extending from the Amogosa to the Tiokesa Spring, about sixty miles. The Amogosa was eft at two o'clock in the evening, and at four o'clock the next morning every riding animal was so much fatigued that it was necessary for the riders to take to foot. After travelling six hours on foot, from six o'clock until ten, the Tio Mesa was reached. Tio Mesa is the name of a spring of bitter water, with but little grass about it, and situated in the midst of a fright fully barren country. During all this time the Pah-Utah had kept up with the animals, and came to the Tio Mesa as fresh as any of the party, and there drank a full gallon of the bitter water with evident gusto. There are many melancholy legends connected with the Tio Mesa, but, as I have already extended this letter to a greater length than I at first intended,

I will reserve mention of them for a future communication. From the Tio Mesa to the Mohave, and from thence to Los Angeles, the expedition met with no remarkable incident. As the dried beef had become spoiled, the party was compelled to subsist upon game; but this so frequently happens to explorers as to be scarcely worth men-tioning. Mr. Beale examined the country tioning. Mr. Beale examined the country about the Mohave, with reference to its adap tation to an Indian reservation; but, although many good camping places were found, no spots of good land were discovered of sufficient

extent for the purpose in view. The animals appear in better order than would be supposed after so fatiguing a journey. While Mr. Beale was delayed at Grand river the animals were despatched to Taos and back, a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, which was accomplished in sixteen days, and this distance must be added to that travelled on the route from Westport to this place.

I take pleasure in stating that Mr. Beale and all his party are in excellent health and spirits. The trip has been accomplished in a remarkably short space of time, when the circumstances which occasioned the delay are taken into consideration. Deducting the detention at Fort Atkinson, Fort Massachusetts, and at Grand river, the trip has consumed but forty-nine days, which must be set down as one of the shortest dent to the route, but were altogether extraordinary; and be it remembered, that for nearly valuable addition to the geography of North America, for much of the country travelled armed with rifles and bows and arrows. Mr. over by Mr. Beale is put down on the maps as unexplored."

Mr. Beale left town this morning on an expedition through the Tulare Valley, to have a talk with the various Indian tribes in that locality, and to look out lands for reservations, ing, wiser counsels prevailed, and the expedition was allowed to proceed on its way. by several of the gentlemen who came with him pparently with the design of stealing some of on his overland trip. The peculiar fitness of the animals; but by keeping his party together, Mr. Beale to the position which he occupies.